



"Evening Mail" Financed by the Kaiser, U. S. Charges in Arresting Paper's Head

Revolt in Moscow Follows Murder of Germany's Envoy

Bolsheviki Report That Uprising Was Quickly Suppressed

Hundreds Arrested in Street Fighting Part of City and Telegraph Station Seized by Social Revolutionists

Immediately following the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador in Moscow, the Social Revolutionaries started a revolt against the Bolsheviki and seized the telegraph office in Moscow and a part of the town. The Bolsheviki have suppressed the revolution, according to a statement by the chief Soviet commissioner. Several hundred leaders in the revolt have been arrested. The strongest capital will be made of the murder by the German government, advices from many sources indicate. The Bolsheviki have undertaken a complete investigation to placate the German government. The Social Revolutionaries (the Socialist peasants' party), have admitted planning the assassination, according to a German official news dispatch from Moscow.

Emperor William is reported to have ordered the breaking of relations with the Russian representative in Berlin. A strong guard has been placed before the house of M. Joffe, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, to prevent a popular outbreak. Some German newspapers say the Bolsheviki cannot be held responsible for the murder.

The Ukrainian Cabinet has resigned and Germany has been asked to send troops to put down peasant uprisings.

The Allies are believed in Washington to have determined upon intervention in Russia, but nothing regarding the decision has yet been made public.

Many Are Slain in Moscow Revolt, Reports Indicate

LONDON, July 8.—Fragments of news from various sources indicate that the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, was accompanied by a formidable uprising against the Bolsheviki in Moscow.

A Russian wireless dispatch says that the uprising has now been completely suppressed, and the tone of the message indicates that the suppression was accomplished with sanguinary violence, the orders being that all who showed resistance to the Bolsheviki should be "shot on the spot."

Reports Revolt Suppressed

The Russian wireless also circulated the following, signed by A. Araloff, the chief Moscow correspondent: "The Social Revolutionists by fraudulent means captured for a few hours a small part of Moscow and the government telegraph office, whence they issued false reports of the suppression of the Soviet in Moscow. I beg to announce that the mutiny was caused by a group of cheeky fellows, and was suppressed without difficulty by the Moscow garrison. The mutineers have been arrested and order has been restored. The Social Revolutionaries are making a most ignominious flight. Orders have been issued to arrest and to disarm all members of the Social Revolutionary detachments and to shoot on the spot all who resist. Several hundred participants in the rising have been arrested, among them Vice-Chairman Alexandrovitch, while special orders have been issued to secure all members of the executive committee of the Social Revolutionary party.

The Red Guards must continue watchful. The mobilization of our forces must continue and all Social Revolutionaries must disarm to the last man." "Changes in Russia are imminent," says the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in an editorial. "If the Entente's enterprise government, then not much will remain of the peace treaties. Our problems would then become more complicated than ever. Let us hope that in the solution of them the sword will play a little rôle as possible. Nevertheless, the Central Powers on

50,000,000 in Russia Are Facing a Famine

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, July 8.—Fifty million people in Russia will suffer famine within thirty days unless they secure relief from the United States and the Allies, according to cable advices received here to-day. The food crisis in Russia has been precipitated by disordered conditions in Siberia.

In an official quarter it was thought to-day that the report of the food crisis in Russia would hasten the expected American economic intervention in that country. It was further believed that regardless of the extent of American participation in the inter-Allied operations on the Murman Coast the United States would seek to aid Russia by way of Siberia.

The report on food conditions in Russia received in Washington says Central Russia already is suffering for want of food. Crops in the Ukraine and in the Russian provinces overrun by Germany have been commandeered, it is said, by the military authorities. The only available surplus lies in Siberia, and this has been cut off by the internecine warfare in that part of Russia.

Berlin Likely To Let Mirbach Murder Drop

Further Encroachment in Russia Would Upset Ludendorff's Plans

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association) LONDON, July 8.—Although Mirbach's assassination occupies the chief interest at the present moment, its political importance is difficult to gauge. All reports from Berlin indicate that Wilhelmstrasse intends to make great capital out of the murder of the German representative at Moscow, the only question being the line of action the Kaiser intends to take.

The Russian delegates to Berlin are under strict police surveillance and protection, as angry demonstrators collected around the Russian Embassy as soon as the news of the count's death became known.

Two alternatives seem open to the German government. First, to accept Lenin's and Trotsky's apologies on the ground that the murder was committed by ordinary criminals; second, make the assassination an excuse for further armed penetration into Russia.

The first scheme might strengthen Germany with the Bolsheviki; the second would undoubtedly mean another reconquest and reorganization of Ludendorff's plans.

By way of neutral countries come dispatches of a counter revolution in Moscow, with severe fighting in certain parts of the city. These reports need to be taken cautiously, because most of them are of German origin and intended to give the enemy further excuse for change of policy toward Russia. In some quarters it is believed that the assassins were Social Revolutionaries, who took this as their first step in a campaign to overthrow the Bolsheviki.

French Drive Germans Back Nearly a Mile

Foch Gains in Champagne and Australians Advance on Somme

Allies in the Balkans Take 1,050 Captives

Impending Teutonic Drive on West Front Delayed by Influenza

The French on the west wing of the great Champagne salient yesterday attacked the enemy's lines northwest of Longpont, forced the Germans back two-thirds of a mile on a front of two miles, captured Chavigny farm and the surrounding heights and took 347 prisoners. The Australian forces astride the Somme River have driven the Germans back one-third of a mile on a front of two miles, straightening the salient in their line west of Sailly-Laurette left after the American-Australian advance on July 4 south of the river, and capturing prisoners. The enemy's artillery answered the Anzac attack violently, but no counter infantry thrust developed.

The Italians had two minor successes in the mountain region, pushing forward slightly near Mount Grappa and extending their positions on Col le Pribile.

In Albania the French and Italian armies have pursued their offensive north of Valona, throwing the Austrians back from positions in the middle and lower Voyusa and capturing 1,050 prisoners.

The impending German drive on the West front has been delayed, according to reports through neutral sources, by the epidemic of influenza which is sweeping the Teutonic armies. Fifteen per cent of

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Germans Say Baker's Figures Are "Bluff"

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—"The letter from Secretary of War Baker to President Wilson, in which the figures were given month by month since May, 1917, of the soldiers landed in Europe from America, has been published by the whole of the Swiss press and has produced a profound impression," says a Bern cablegram.

"As all the Swiss papers reproduced this document, it was not possible to hide it from the German public. Therefore the publication of it in Germany was authorized, and some papers really published it, but the 'Kölnische Zeitung' of July 4, heads it: 'American Bluff,' and accompanies it with the following comment:

"Mr. Baker thinks he will be able to dissipate all doubt about exactitude of the figures with his recital. It is, however, only the usual American bluff. We know from reliable sources that the figures in question are inordinately exaggerated, and in no way correspond to the truth."

Every Man Up To 60 Must Aid Says Daniels

Ten Million Soldiers Will Be Sent to France if Needed

One million men in France and ten million more if they are needed, and every man up to sixty years of age serving his country—this was the limit set for the war by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in Carnegie Hall last night, in a speech which opened the campaign of the Young Men's Christian Association for one thousand "Y" secretaries.

The great hall was crowded with an audience that rose to its feet a dozen times to break into football cheers under the leadership of a "Y" man just returned from France, cheers for Woodrow Wilson, cheers for General Pershing and cheers for Josephus Daniels as he came on the stage at 9 o'clock weary from a long overdue train from Washington.

The heartiest cheers came from the

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Democrats Told Hearst Is Candidate

Conference at Syracuse Learns His Petitions Are Out

Upstate Men Defy Murphy and McCooley

All Except Six Names Erased From the Slate

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

SYRACUSE, July 8.—William R. Hearst served notice on the upstate Democrats assembled in Syracuse in conference to-day that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The message came through one of Mr. Hearst's representatives, who further informed the upstate men that Mr. Hearst's nominating petitions already were in circulation and that by the end of the week the required 3,000 names would have been obtained. Despite denials from Mr. Hearst's agents in New York, these are the facts.

In the judgment of the vanguard of Democrats who will have to do with the shaping of the decision of the committee of forty-two, which will wrestle to-day with the question of candidates to be submitted to the unofficial state convention on July 23 in Saratoga, that is about as far as Mr. Hearst will get with his governorship boom.

Instead of the upstate men becoming panic-stricken at the idea of Mr. Hearst being a candidate, it has made many of them defiant, insuring an open fight in Saratoga against Charles F. Murphy and John H. McCooley if they "lie down" to Hearst in any manner to facilitate his support by Manhattan and Brooklyn Democrats.

Lunn Appears Eliminated

The steering committee of seven of the committee of forty-two had their heads together the greater part of the day in the Onondaga, and it was possible to obtain to-night the main features of the situation. By a process of

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Bondholders Will Resume Control Of "The Mail," Stoddard Says

Henry L. Stoddard, president of the Mail and Express Company, from whom Dr. E. A. Rumely, charged with using German money, purchased the controlling stock giving him supervision of "The Evening Mail," declared, at his summer home, at Darien, Conn., last night, that he, Paul Black, second largest bondholder, and the other original bondholders of the paper would take possession of it this morning. This step, Mr. Stoddard said, was taken with the knowledge and consent of the Federal and state authorities.

"The news which discloses the source of the money with which Dr. Rumely purchased the paper," said Mr. Stoddard, "fairly astounds me. From the time, in 1915, that Dr. Rumely entered into negotiations for the purchase of his stock in the Mail and Express Company, he assured me the money to be used for the purpose all came from loyal Americans, who, through their German parentage, were desirous of seeing that Germany secured a fair representation on her side.

"From time to time I asked him point blank as to the source of the money, and he pledged me his word of honor that it came from the source he said. Eighteen months ago, when it became evident that the course of the paper should be unswerving in its loyalty to this country, I served notice on Dr. Rumely that every one associated with him at the time of the purchase should cease to be interested in the company. He assured me such would be the case.

"I warned him at that time that if there was the slightest question as to the conduct of the paper that the bonds would be forfeited when they fell due on the first of October, 1917. And the government authorities inform me that since that date there has been nothing in the paper to which they took exception.

"The bonds, when they became due last year, were extended by me to April 1, 1919. I now propose to forfeit them forthwith.

"The present bondholders are practically the same as those who held control prior to the sale of the paper. Acting as a committee, they will conduct it and see to it that its course is as unswerving in its loyalty as they are individually and collectively determined it must be."

Senate Balks Baker Drops At Action on War Council, Wire Control 7 Months Old

Refuses to Consider Report of Committee Without Hearings

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The House of Representatives, which Secretary of War Baker created and to which he assigned Major Generals Henry G. Sharpe and William Crozier, after their administration of the quartermaster corps and ordnance department of the army was found by the Senate investigating committee to be inefficient, was formally abolished to-day by Mr. Baker.

Although four pages of printed general orders were used in announcing the creation of the War Council, one sentence sufficed to announce its demise.

"The War Council, which was created under General Orders No. 160, War Department, 1917," the announcement said, "is abolished."

While this was the only official statement made, the fact that posts have been found for all the general officers who had been provided with jobs in the War Council made its continuance unnecessary. The council has been considered in military circles as a fifth wheel, serving no important function in the prosecution of the war. In addition to Generals Sharpe and Crozier, Generals Bliss, Weaver and Biddle have been members.

One by one the officers detailed to it were shunted to other duties. General Bliss was detailed as military representative of the United States on the Versailles War Council, General Biddle was sent to England to take command of American troops training there, and General Weaver was placed on the retired list.

Recently General Sharpe was made commanding officer of the Southeastern Department. General Crozier, who recently returned from an observation trip abroad, is slated for an administrative post on this side, but Brigadier General C. C. Williams is expected to continue as head of the ordnance department.

The room now occupied by the War Council will be turned over to the statistics branch of the General Staff and will be utilized for the Monday meetings of the heads of bureaus, the Wednesday conferences of the council composed of representatives of the War Department, Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, War Industries Board and the Food and Fuel administrations, and the weekly meetings of Assistant Secretary Crowell and General March, the chief of staff, with the Senate and House Military Affairs committees.

All records of the War Council will be turned over to the war plans division of the General Staff.

The purpose of the War Council, as explained by Secretary Baker at the time of its formation, in December, 1917, was to oversee and coordinate all work incident to the supply and maintenance of troops in the field and the military relations of the armies in the field and the War Department.

Mr. Baker planned originally that the size of the council should be increased from time to time by the addition to its personnel of generals from the expeditionary forces whose knowledge of the situation at the battlefront would make them valuable.

E. A. Rumely Is Accused Of Perjury By Lewis

\$1,361,000 Said to Have Been Paid to Him by the German Embassy

Money Raised on Imperial Bonds

Trail of Checks Shows Source of Fund Was Hidden by Many Transfers

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice-president and secretary of the Mail and Express Company and publisher of "The Evening Mail," was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury in connection with the purchase of that paper, which, according to Attorney General Lewis, was bought by Dr. Rumely with money furnished by the German government. Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker swore to the complaint, which charged perjury in a report made to the Alien Enemy Property Custodian.

The money—more than \$1,000,000—with which the newspaper was bought, is said to have been drawn from imperial deposits in this city by Dr. Heinrich Albert and to have gone a roundabout route through a law firm and a Wall Street house before reaching Dr. Rumely. It is said to have come originally from subscribers to German war loans.

Committed to the Tombs

Arrested by agents of the Department of Justice, Dr. Rumely was questioned in the office of the Attorney General and then committed to the Tombs by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. At first no bail was fixed, but later \$100,000 was agreed on and Dr. Rumely's friends sought vainly until early midnight for a bondsman.

The Department of Justice and Attorney General Lewis have been inquiring into the affairs of "The Evening Mail" for some time.

Rumely purchased the stock of "The Evening Mail" in June, 1915, from Henry L. Stoddard, the president of the concern, who, according to Mr. Lewis, had no knowledge that the money used in the purchase was from German sources. The total amount of money alleged to have been paid by von Bernstorff and Alberts, so far traced, is \$1,361,000.

Transfer of Money Concealed

The transfer of the money was concealed, according to Attorney General Lewis, in the same manner as the Bolo Pacha funds. Albert caused various banks, where the German government had accounts, to issue cashier's checks to the order of Walter Lyon, a member of the former Wall Street firm of Renskorff, Lyon & Co. Lyon, in turn, is said to have deposited the money to the credit of Renskorff & Co., who returned it to Lyon by check, which he indorsed and turned over to Dr. Rumely.

In some cases, it is declared, Albert drew the money and delivered it to the attorneys of the German Embassy, Messrs. Hays, Kaufman & Lindheim, who took the cash to Renskorff, Lyon & Co., who, in turn, made payments to Rumely. In one transaction, \$75,000 in bills was said to have been handled in this manner. Rumely then drew his notes to the order of Walter Lyon, covering the transfers in money, and pledged stock in the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation to secure the loans.

Fails to Reveal Transaction

Dr. Rumely in his report to the Alien Property Custodian, made no disclosure of his alleged relations with Dr. Albert, Bernstorff or the Imperial German government. Instead, he reported that he owed \$100,000 to the late Herman Sielcken, and he also reported that the notes



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